

# Lineage Vejle ApS

Kristian Skous Vej 6  
DK-7100 Vejle

CVR no. 10 08 13 27

## Annual report 2022

The annual report was presented and approved at the  
Company's annual general meeting on

11 July 2023

Claus Erdmann  
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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## **Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board**

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Lineage Vejle ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Vejle 11 July 2023  
Executive Board:

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Anders Lundgaard-  
Svenstrup  
CEO

Board of Directors:

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Harld Johan Peters  
Chairman

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Johannes Albrecht Poelman

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Annegien Maria Kooij

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Lineage Vejle ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lineage Vejle ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may

## Independent auditor's report

- involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
  - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
  - conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
  - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aalborg, 11 July 2023

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Steffen S. Hansen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne32737

**Lineage Vejle ApS**  
Annual report 2022  
CVR no. 10 08 13 27

## Management's review

### Company details

Lineage Vejle ApS  
Kristian Skous Vej 6  
7100 Vejle

Telephone:	76 40 80 60
CVR no.:	10 08 13 27
Established:	19 March 2002
Registered office:	Vejle
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

### Board of Directors

Harld Johan Peters, Chairman  
Johannes Albrecht Poelman  
Annegien Maria Kooij

### Executive Board

Anders Lundgaard-Svenstrup, CEO

### Auditor

KPMG  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Østre Havnegade 22D  
9000 Aalborg  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The Company's principal activities are rental of deep freeze storage to the sector of groceries. The Company is operating in Denmark.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2022 shows a loss of DKK -21,546 thousand as against a loss of DKK -1,682 thousand in 2021. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2022 stood at DKK -13,685 thousand as against DKK 7,861 thousand at 31 December 2021.

The management's expectation was that revenue and earnings would exceed those of 2021. However, as a result of the war in Ukraine and subsequent high energy prices, the year unfolded differently. The rising inflation and its impact on Danish consumer spending habits also resulted in a lower level of activity.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2022.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2022	2021
<b>Gross profit</b>		37,764	55,665
Staff costs	2	-62,312	-56,113
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-2,941	-1,632
<b>Loss before financial income and expenses</b>		-27,489	-2,080
Other financial income		49	1
Other financial expenses		-183	-63
<b>Loss before tax</b>		-27,623	-2,142
Tax on loss for the year		6,077	460
<b>Loss for the year</b>		-21,546	-1,682
<b>Proposed distribution of loss</b>			
Retained earnings		-21,546	-1,682



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>			
	3		
Other acquired intangible assets		6,833	8,833
Software		620	1,170
		<u>7,453</u>	<u>10,003</u>
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			
	4		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		4,534	391
Property, plant and equipment under construction		636	2,003
		<u>5,170</u>	<u>2,394</u>
Other receivables		<u>371</u>	<u>414</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>12,994</u>	<u>12,811</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		4,884	3,054
Receivables from group entities		2,083	1,226
Other receivables		194	48
Deferred tax asset	5	5,016	5,414
Corporation tax		4,286	0
Prepayments		346	1,257
		<u>16,809</u>	<u>10,999</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>4,287</u>	<u>1,086</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>21,096</u>	<u>12,085</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>34,090</u>	<u>24,896</u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		163	163
Retained earnings		-13,848	7,698
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>-13,685</b>	<b>7,861</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current portion of non-current liabilities		0	56
Banks, current liabilities		0	42
Trade payables		1,798	2,439
Payables to group entities		35,017	8,966
Other payables		10,960	5,532
		<b>47,775</b>	<b>17,035</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>47,775</b>	<b>17,035</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>34,090</b>	<b>24,896</b>
<b>Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.</b>	6		
<b>Mortgages and collateral</b>	7		
<b>Related party disclosures</b>	8		

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	163	7,698	7,861
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	-21,546	-21,546
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>-13,848</b>	<b>-13,685</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Lineage Vejle ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in of specific provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

#### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised as the services are provided, and revenue from rent is recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs. Refunds from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

##### Balance sheet

##### Intangible assets

###### *Licences and other intangible assets*

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Other intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset, and licences are amortised over the contract period, however, not exceeding 10 years.

Other intangible assets	5 years
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##### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Software	3-10 years

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Land is not depreciated.

Fixed assets under construction are recognised and measured at cost at the balance sheet date. Upon entry into service, the cost is transferred to the relevant group of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

#### Leases

On initial recognition, leases for fixed assets that transfer substantially all risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. When calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently treated as the Company's other fixed assets.

The capitalised lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability at amortised cost, allowing the interest element of the lease payment to be recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables with no objective indication of individual impairment are assessed for objective indication of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered offices and credit rating in accordance with the Company's credit risk management policy. The objective indicators used in relation to portfolios are determined on the basis of historical loss experience.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

#### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

#### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 2 Staff costs

DKK'000	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	57,153	54,657
Pensions	4,448	1,255
Other social security costs	711	201
	<u>62,312</u>	<u>56,113</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>94</u>	<u>34</u>

#### 3 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Other acquired intangible assets	Software	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	10,000	1,696	11,696
Transfers for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-286</u>	<u>-286</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>11,410</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-1,167	-526	-1,693
Amortisation for the year	<u>-2,000</u>	<u>-264</u>	<u>-2,264</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	<u>-3,167</u>	<u>-790</u>	<u>-3,957</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<u>6,833</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>7,453</u>

#### 4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	2,400	2,003	4,403
Additions for the year	2,096	1,070	3,166
Transfers for the year	<u>2,723</u>	<u>-2,437</u>	<u>286</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>7,219</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>7,855</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-2,009	0	-2,009
Depreciation for the year	<u>-676</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-676</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	<u>-2,685</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-2,685</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<u>4,534</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>5,170</u>



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 5 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are expected to fall due within five years after the balance sheet date.

#### 6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

##### Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other Danish companies in the Group and has joint and several unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

##### Operating lease obligations

The Company has entered into operating leases with a remaining term of 108 months and an average monthly lease payment of DKK 1,271 thousand, totalling DKK 137,315 thousand to the group entity Lineage Vejle ApS.

#### 7 Mortgages and collateral

As collateral for the engagement with the bank of DKK 1,085 thousand, the Company has provided the following:

Mortgage deed at DKK 1,000 thousand, giving mortgage in fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment. The carrying amount at 31 December 2022 was DKK 5.170 thousand (2021: DKK 2.341 thousand).

The Company has given a surety guarantee for bank engagement in group entity Lineage Vejle ApS.

#### 8 Related party disclosures

Lineage Vejle ApS related parties comprise the following:

##### Control

Lineage Danish Bidco 4 ApS, Jellingvej 5, 9230 Svenstrup J .

Lineage Danish Bidco 4 ApS holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Lineage Vejle ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of Lineage Danish Bidco 5, c/o Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S Jellingvej 5, 9230 Svenstrup J, and the consolidated financial statements of Lineage Logistics Holdings, LLC, Michigan, which is the smallest and largest group, respectively, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

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## Anders Lundgaard-Svenstrup

Direktør

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## Annegien Maria Kooij

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## Steffen Sjørslev Hansen

Statsautoriseret revisor

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## Claus Raunhøj Erdmann

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